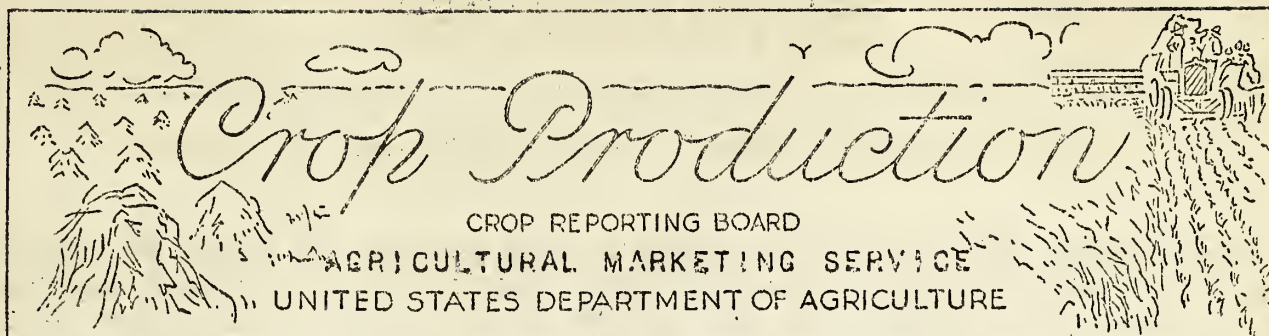


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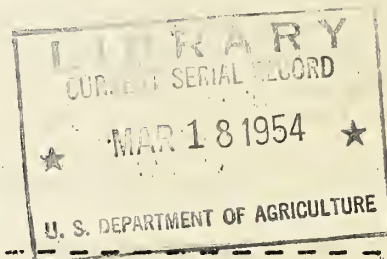
February 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

FEBRUARY 1, 1954

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
	1942-51			1953
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines.....	110,350	122,590	124,580	129,950
Grapefruit.....	51,246	40,500	38,360	44,320
Lemons.....	12,722	12,800	12,590	13,000



MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1953	1954	Average	1953	1954
	1943-52			1943-52		
	Million pounds			Millions		
January	8,268	8,706	9,172	4,643	5,416	5,448

^{1/}Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1954

The situation over most of the country appears to be nearly normal at this early stage of the 1954 crop year. Weather was unseasonably mild in most areas the first half of January, then after a cold wave and storms in the North, turned warm again at the end of the month and early February. This has permitted farm work to make about usual progress generally. Fruit trees have remained mostly dormant, with little unseasonable development. Fall-sown grains have developed rather slowly for the most part. In the South freezing weather has delayed growth; in the North grains have usually had protective snow-cover during severe cold periods. Farmers' chief concern arises from relatively short soil moisture supplies in large portions of the country, particularly in Missouri and portions of adjacent States--a situation usually rectified by spring rains. Snow packs in the Rocky Mountains increased in northern portions, but are still short in central portions; however, it is still too early to appraise irrigation water supplies from this source, as heavy snows usually come before spring. In Arizona, there is a serious deficiency on all watersheds. Supplies of equipment and farm labor appear adequate and a tenth more fertilizer than last season will be available.

Winter wheat has wintered well so far, but still faces a hazardous period. In the Great Plains area wheat is generally in good condition, because of strong roots and good development in the fall. During the dormant season moisture requirements are small, so the moisture shortage since early December has merely slowed growth and replacement of top growth where heavily grazed. Topsoil is loose and dry, however, making the small plants vulnerable if soil-blowing should occur. In the Pacific Northwest and Montana, wheat was well protected by snow cover. Elsewhere snow cover was mostly lacking on February 1. However, snow had been present during the cold weather, and as it melted later the moisture was absorbed by the soil. In the North Central and Northeast areas, fall-sown crops are vulnerable to heaving from freezing and thawing, with some late-sown fields showing poor stands and small plants. In the South and Southwest, freezes during January retarded development of grains and caused some loss of oats and barley in Texas and Oklahoma. Because of the restricted acreage of wheat sown, an increase in spring seedings of oats and barley appears likely, with land preparation underway.

Fresh market supplies of the 20 commercial vegetables produced during the 1954 winter season are expected to total about 5 percent less than last winter. Increases are forecast for 8 kinds including beets, sweet corn, lettuce and tomatoes; all others will about equal last year's volume or fall below, with outturns of cabbage, carrots and celery substantially smaller. January conditions were generally favorable in areas where vegetables were growing and being harvested, although heavy rains slowed planting of some spring crops in North Carolina and southern Virginia and delayed cultural operations in Louisiana and southern California.

Both milk and egg production in January exceeded any previous output in that month, reflecting favorable producing conditions and heavy feeding of concentrates to dairy cattle. For the first time in January, milk production exceeded 9 billion pounds; it was 5 percent larger than last January and 10 percent above average. Production per cow in reporters' herds set a new high mark for February 1. Egg production per hen was slightly less than in January 1953, but farm flocks produced 1 percent more than in that month and a sixth more than average. The country's

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

February 1, 1954

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

February 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

laying flock was 2 percent larger than last January, but 4 percent below average. Potential layers numbered 2 percent more than a year ago and nearly up to average.

Citrus fruit prospects have improved since January 1, indicating larger crops of oranges and grapefruit and no change in lemon production. Mild temperatures and ample moisture in Florida helped mid-season oranges, Valencias and grapefruit. Utilization of Florida orange and grapefruit crops to February 1 was much ahead of last year. Texas citrus areas also had good weather, aiding tree condition and grove culture. Arizona citrus withstood some frosts with only a little loss, mostly to quality of Navel oranges. Good rains in January benefited California citrus tree condition; however, the Valencia crop is now forecast at 5 percent below a month ago due to small average fruit size and some wind damage.

Farm work during January was at the usual low ebb over much of the country. The near normal winter temperatures limited farmers mainly to chores, seasonal marketing, pruning fruit trees, and other routine winter preparations. In between such tasks farmers had a chance to think of prospective crops, prices, 1954 crop allotments, and best uses for diverted acres on their own farms. Some of the decisions to be made depend in large part on how fall-seeded small grains and hay crops come through the winter. Concern was expressed over poor prospects of grass and legume seedings in the late 1953 fall drought areas, but fall grain prospects now are generally encouraging. Warmer weather in southern and western areas toward the end of the month stimulated plant growth, also permitted soil preparation and some early seedings. Florida truck crops and strawberries made usual seasonal progress to markets and in central Georgia peaches neared blooming. In the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas commercial vegetables made good progress. Here also cotton planting started on January 20 and the annual race for ginning the first bale of cotton was on. In California a dry fall gave growers a chance to do more than the usual amount of farming by February 1; expanded acreages of barley, alfalfa and sugarbeets are anticipated. Heavy supplemental feeding of livestock has been necessary in many areas. Only limited grazing of fall sown grains and pastures was available during the month, because of cold weather which slowed or stopped plant growth, or because of snow cover part of the time. Western ranges were mostly open, except for a stormy period, permitting wide use of short supply of range feed.

CITRUS: The United States orange crop is forecast at 124.8 million boxes--4 percent above the 1952-53 crop and 18 percent above average. The estimate for February 1 is about 3 million boxes larger than on January 1. The total production of early and midseason oranges is forecast at 66 million boxes, up 10 percent from last season. Valencia oranges are placed at 58.7 million boxes, 1 percent below last season. Utilization of oranges to February 1 totaled about 45 million boxes compared with about 37.5 million boxes used to the same date last year. The quantity available for use after February 1 is indicated about 80 million boxes this year compared with 82 million on the same date last year.

The grapefruit crop is estimated at 44.3 million boxes--up 3 percent from last month and 16 percent from last year, but 14 percent below average. Utilization to February 1 totaled about 19 million boxes compared with 16 million used to February 1 last year. Grapefruit remaining this year on February 1 amounted to about 25.5 million boxes compared with about 22 million boxes a year earlier.

California lemons are estimated at 13 million boxes, slightly more than last season.

January weather in Florida continued favorable for citrus crops. Temperatures were mild and moisture was ample. Production forecasts were increased over those of

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

February 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

February 1, 1954

January 1 for mid-season oranges, Valencia oranges and grapefruit. Utilization of Florida oranges to February 1 totaled slightly more than 38 million boxes which is about 7 million more than to the same date last year. Fresh markets took 12.3 million boxes this year--about the same as to the same date last year. The increased use was all in processing. Use of Florida oranges was a record in the week ending January 30 when utilization totaled 3.3 million boxes of which 3 million were used by canners, mostly for concentrate. Florida grapefruit use totaled 17.5 million boxes to February 1 compared with 15 million a year earlier. Fresh movement at about 9.5 million and processing at 8 million boxes are both over a million boxes ahead of last year. Tangerines are estimated at 5.2 million boxes compared with 4.9 million last season. Over 4 million boxes were used by February 1.

Growing conditions in Texas have been favorable. Trees have been well cared for and are in good condition. Oranges are estimated at 1.3 million boxes and grapefruit at 1.1 million. About two-thirds of the crops have been harvested.

The Arizona citrus areas had several frosts during January but losses are indicated to be slight. Some damage occurred to navel and sweet seedling oranges resulting mostly in a reduction in quality rather than quantity. Practically all of the navels have been used and all of the sweets are expected to be used. No losses are expected to Valencia oranges or grapefruit. Several rains in January were favorable to the citrus trees and fruit.

California citrus areas received two good rains in January which were much needed. Trees especially will benefit. Average sizes of citrus fruits in Southern California are smaller than usual. Prospective production of California Valencias is down about 5 percent from the forecast of January 1 because of small sizes and wind damage.

MILK PRODUCTION: Total production of milk on United States farms in January 1954 is estimated at 9,172 million pounds--about 5 percent higher than a year ago. This was the first time in history that January production reached 9 billion pounds. Production conditions were unusually favorable during the month. Temperatures were above normal over much of the country and most areas have been relatively free from prolonged severe storms. Grain and concentrate feeding continued at record heavy rates, with supplies of grains and roughages adequate in most areas. Total January output was more than 10 percent above average for the month. Relative to population, milk production averaged 1.84 pounds per capita per day, the highest for January since 1947, but lower than in 15 of the 17 earlier years for which records are available.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on February 1 continued at a record level for the date. Nationally, daily output per cow averaged 16.65 pounds--exceeding the February 1, 1953 previous high by 3 percent and the 1943-52 average for the date by 17 percent. Production per cow was at record level in all regions except the South Atlantic where it fell just short of last year's record high. Production in all regions continued to hold substantially above average, with February output per cow ranging from 14 percent above average for the date in the South Atlantic to 18 percent higher in the East North Central. By States, February 1 production per cow was above average in 46 of the 48 States. Output per cow established a new high for the date in 22 States; equaled the record in 1, and was the second highest of record in 9 more. Crop reporters were milking a record high 67.9 percent of the milk cows in their herds on February 1, 1954, 1 percent above a year ago and about 4 percent above the 10-year average for the date. By regions, the proportion of cows milked ranged from 57 percent in the South Central to 76 percent in the North Atlantic region.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

February 10, 1954

February 1, 1954

3:00 P. M. (E. S. T.)

Among the 30 States for which monthly milk production estimates are currently available, January output was above average in all except the Great Plains States, Iowa, and Illinois where relatively low milk cow numbers offset the high level of production per cow. Wisconsin again led all States in total milk production in January with 1,292 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 751 million pounds, California, 506 million; and Pennsylvania with 485 million pounds.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Jan. 1942-51	Jan. 1954	State	Jan. 1942-51	Jan. 1954	State	Jan. 1942-51	Jan. 1954
average	2/	2/	average	2/	2/	average	2/	2/

M i l l i o n p o u n d s

N.J.	85	96	S. Dak.	104	93	Okla.	152	138
Pa.	397	485	Nebr.	173	155	Texas	256	235
Ohio	352	424	Kans.	203	188	Mont.	42	34
Ind.	258	270	Va.	120	146	Idaho	89	100
Ill.	399	398	W. Va.	55	58	Utah	51	57
Mich.	386	427	N. C.	108	134	Wash.	127	131
Wis.	1,040	1,292	S. C.	42	45	Oreg.	81	81
Minn.	691	751	Ky.	137	163	Calif.	416	506
Iowa	467	440	Tenn.	141	171	Other		
Mo.	250	284	Ala.	93	96	States	1,379	1,559
N. Dak.	115	110	Miss.	89	105	U. S.	8,298	9,172

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available. 2/ Preliminary.

GRAIN AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Grain and concentrates fed per milk cow continued at a record or near record mid-winter rate in all areas of the country. On February 1, 1954, crop reporters fed an average of 6.33 pounds of grains and other concentrates per cow, a trifle above the previous 23-year record high for the date set in 1949. The rate of feeding was about 1 percent above a year earlier and almost 10 percent above the 1943-52 average for the date. Milk cows were on full supplemental feed over most of the country with 90 percent of the crop correspondents feeding some grain or other concentrates to their milking herds -- the third highest for February 1 in the 16 years of record.

Grain and concentrate feeding rates on February 1, 1954 were above a year earlier in all regions except the East North Central and North Atlantic areas where the average quantities fed were unchanged and down slightly, respectively. In the South Central area, crop reporters fed an average of 5.5 pounds of grain per milk cow on February 1, a new record high for the date. In the South Atlantic and West North Central areas, quantities fed averaged 5.6 and 6.7 pounds, respectively, equaling the previous record high. In the other regions, rations fed on February 1 were only 0.1 to 0.3 pound below the record high level for the date. Compared with average for February 1, amounts of grain and concentrates fed showed substantial increases, ranging from 4 percent in the North Atlantic region to 17 percent in the South Central. In the East North Central region, current feeding rates were 6 percent above average; in the South Atlantic, 10 percent; in the West North Central, 12 percent; and in the West, 13 percent. Grain and concentrates fed to milk cows in milk selling areas in January 1954 were valued at \$3.42 per cwt., 9 percent below a year ago, and the lowest for the month since 1950. In cream selling areas, grain and concentrates fed in January were valued

at \$3.06 per 100 pounds, down 9 percent from January 1953, and the lowest for the month since 1950. However, whole milk and cream prices were also well below a year ago. The January 1954 milk-feed price ratio was slightly below a year earlier and 4 percent below average, while the January butterfat-feed price ratio was up 3 percent from a year earlier, but was 12 percent below average for the date.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,448 million eggs in January, a record for the month -- 1 percent more than in January last year and 17 percent above the 1943-52 average. Egg production was at record levels in the North Atlantic and Western States. Increases from last year of 4 percent in the West and 2 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central States more than offset decreases of 1 percent in the East North Central and 3 percent in the South Central States. There was no change in the South Atlantic States.

The rate of egg production in January was 14.2 eggs per layer, compared with 14.5 a year ago and the average of 11.7 eggs. It was below the January rate last year in all parts of the country except the West where it was the same. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the North Atlantic, West North Central and South Atlantic, 2 percent in the South Central and 3 percent in the East North Central States.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 382,215,000 layers in January -- 2 percent more than in January last year, but 4 percent below the average. All parts of the country had more layers than in January last year except the South Atlantic and South Central States which had about the same number. Increases from last year were 4 percent in the West, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central and 2 percent in the East North Central States.

**HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL
LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1**

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
1943-52 (Av.)	56,727	77,855	114,375	36,601	73,353	37,200	396,114
1953 1/	65,863	74,316	97,243	35,034	58,330	37,973	368,753
1954	67,414	76,211	100,646	35,261	58,091	39,476	377,093

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	2,859	3,427	5,566	4,646	7,964	2,369	26,830
1953 1/	2,495	1,456	2,908	3,545	4,538	2,047	16,990
1954	2,638	2,018	2,572	3,563	4,910	2,230	17,931

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1 2/

	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	59,583	81,282	119,942	41,247	81,319	39,569	422,945
1953 1/	68,359	75,766	106,151	38,579	62,868	40,020	385,743
1954	70,652	78,229	103,218	38,824	63,001	41,706	395,030

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

	Number						
1943-52 (Av.)	43.8	44.3	42.4	36.1	31.7	44.1	41.4
1953 1/	34.0	51.7	51.3	43.3	39.9	51.4	49.3
1954	51.6	49.8	43.9	42.6	37.4	49.7	47.5

1/Revised.

2/Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Potential layers on farms February 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled 395,030,000 -- 2 percent more than a year ago, but 7 percent below the average. Holdings on February 1 were larger than a year ago in all parts of the country except the South Central States where there was no change. Increases from last year were 4 percent in the West, 3 percent in the North Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States.

There were 17,931,000 pullets not of laying age on farms February 1 -- 6 percent more than a year ago, but 33 percent below the average. Holdings were above a year ago in all parts of the country except the West North Central where they decreased 12 percent. Increases from last year were 39 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the West, 8 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. Pullets not of laying age represented 4.5 percent of the potential layers on February 1, compared with 4.4 percent a year ago.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-January averaged 46.3 cents per dozen, compared with 48.5 cents in December and 45.8 cents in January last year. Markets were steady to firm during most of January, although the closing tone was weak and unsettled. Toward the close of the month heavier offerings of large eggs were being pressed for sale at most terminal markets.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 23.8 cents live weight on January 15, compared with 22.4 cents on December 15 and 26.5 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 21.6 cents and commercial broilers 24.6 cents, compared with 23.3 cents and 28.2 cents, respectively, in mid-January last year. Poultry markets were irregular during January. At the beginning of the month, prices on young chickens continued the upward trend started late in December, but prices tended downward later in all areas except the far west. Price changes were irregular on hens, but tended upward.

Turkey prices in mid-January averaged 33.2 cents per pound live weight, compared with 33.6 cents per pound a year earlier. Markets were relatively quiet during the month. Prices at New York declined up to 4 cents a pound on processed turkeys under 10 pounds and were unchanged to about 1/2 cent higher on heavier sizes.

The mid-January cost of the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.82 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.77 a month earlier and \$4.06 a year ago. The mid-January egg-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were more favorable than a year ago. The farm chicken-feed price relationship was the same as a year ago.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS: This year farmers plan to buy about the same number of chicks they bought in 1953. Some difference between their February plans and their actual purchases is to be expected depending largely on egg and feed prices during the coming hatching season.

Farmers in the North Central States plan to decrease their purchases of chicks this year by 6 percent. This decrease offsets increases planned in all other parts of the country except New England where no change is intended. Increases planned are 8 percent in the Pacific States, 7 percent in the West South Central, 5 percent in the Mountain, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and East South Central and 3 percent in the Middle Atlantic States.

Farmers report 53 percent of their baby chicks purchased last year were straight run chicks, 42 percent were pullet chicks and 5 percent cockerels. This year they plan to buy 52 percent straight run chicks, 44 percent pullet chicks and 4 percent cockerels.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS IN 1954
(Based on reports from farmers)

Geographic Divisions	Intended purchases as a % of 1953 purchases		Percent of total Baby chicks bought in 1953			Percent of total Baby chicks intended in 1954		
			Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks	Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks
New England	100	39	57	4	35	60	5	
Middle Atlantic	103	36	59	5	33	61	6	
E.N. Central	94	46	48	6	42	53	5	
W.N. Central	94	49	43	8	46	47	7	
South Atlantic	104	71	27	2	72	27	1	
E.S. Central	104	54	42	4	53	44	3	
W.S. Central	107	76	18	6	74	22	4	
Mountain	105	63	32	5	61	35	4	
Pacific	108	35	62	3	30	67	3	
United States	100	53	42	5	52	44	4	

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1942-51	Production 1/ 1951 1952		Indicated 1953
		Thousand boxes		
ORANGES:				
California, all	46,265	38,410	45,530	36,200
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	16,841	12,600	16,830	14,400
Valencias	29,424	25,810	28,900	21,800
Florida, all	55,080	78,600	72,200	86,000
Temples	3,924	1,700	1,700	2,000
Other Early and Midseason	29,231	42,100	40,600	48,000
Valencias	25,110	34,800	29,900	36,000
Texas, all	3,366	300	1,000	1,300
Early and Midseason 2/	2,125	200	700	975
Valencias	1,241	100	300	325
Arizona, all	1,000	730	900	1,150
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	510	350	400	550
Valencias	489	380	500	600
Louisiana, all 2/	300	50	50	100
5 States 4/	106,010	118,090	119,680	124,750
Total Early and Midseason 5/	49,747	57,000	60,080	66,025
Total Valencias	56,264	61,090	59,600	58,725
TANGERINES:				
Florida	4,340	4,500	4,900	5,200
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 4/	110,350	122,590	124,580	129,950
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	29,820	36,000	32,500	38,000
Seedless	13,490	17,700	17,100	19,000
Other	16,330	18,300	15,400	19,000
Texas, all	15,342	200	400	1,100
Arizona, all	3,220	2,140	3,000	3,000
California, all	2,864	2,160	2,460	2,220
Desert Valleys	1,103	630	830	910
Other	1,761	1,530	1,630	1,310
4 States 4/	51,246	40,500	38,360	44,320
LEMONS:				
California 4/	12,722	12,800	12,590	13,000
LIMES:				
Florida 4/	216	260	320	370

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Short-time average.

4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb. California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

CROP REPORT

as of

February 1, 1954

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

February 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS REPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow	"Grain" fed per milk cow	2/
and	Feb. 1, Av.	Feb. 1,	Feb. 1, Av.
Division	1943-52	1953	1954
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	13.6	15.6	17.3
N.H.	16.0	18.5	19.2
Vt.	14.9	17.5	17.9
Mass.	17.6	19.8	21.2
Conn.	17.7	19.5	21.9
N.Y.	18.6	22.0	21.0
N.J.	20.5	21.7	22.2
Pa.	17.5	20.1	20.2
N.Atl.	17.82	20.54	20.66
Ohio	15.5	19.0	18.6
Ind.	14.1	16.0	17.2
Ill.	16.0	17.2	18.2
Mich.	17.8	20.4	20.6
Wis.	17.6	19.6	20.8
E.N.Cent.	16.71	19.13	19.79
Minn.	18.9	21.9	21.5
Iowa	16.0	17.1	17.3
Mo.	10.0	10.5	12.3
N.Dak.	13.2	15.0	14.9
S.Dak.	11.8	13.4	14.3
Nebr.	14.2	15.7	17.5
Kans.	13.9	14.9	16.8
W.N.Cent.	14.64	16.52	17.16
Md.	16.0	13.3	18.0
Va.	12.1	16.0	15.3
W.Va.	10.0	11.5	10.6
N.C.	11.6	12.8	13.1
S.C.	10.7	11.5	11.9
Ga.	8.9	9.1	9.9
S.Atl.	11.76	13.52	13.46
Ky.	10.0	11.2	11.3
Tenn.	9.2	10.1	10.9
Ala.	8.3	9.0	7.8
Miss.	6.5	7.1	6.9
Ark.	6.8	7.5	8.5
Okla.	9.5	11.2	11.4
Texas	7.8	9.6	9.8
S.Cent.	8.52	9.73	9.86
Mont.	13.8	15.0	13.9
Idaho	16.9	18.4	19.3
Wyo.	15.2	16.7	17.4
Colo.	14.6	17.7	16.6
Utah	17.9	19.4	19.5
Wash.	16.5	19.2	18.7
Oreg.	13.3	13.9	15.2
Calif.	18.0	19.9	21.9
West.	15.95	17.70	18.46
U.S.	14.27	16.24	16.65

1/Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other states, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

Agricultural Marketing Service

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

February 10, 1954

February 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during January	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced during January			
	1953 1/2	1954	1953 1/2	1954		
	Thousands	Number	Millions			
Maine	3,605	3,804	1,748	1,742	63	66
N. H.	2,502	2,451	1,770	1,686	41	41
Vt.	870	954	1,773	1,817	15	17
Mass.	4,798	4,950	1,832	1,826	88	90
R. I.	568	548	1,782	1,770	10	10
Conn.	4,018	4,012	1,717	1,649	69	66
N. Y.	13,696	13,112	1,643	1,631	225	214
N. J.	14,778	16,196	1,572	1,469	232	233
Pa.	22,296	23,113	1,593	1,624	355	375
N. Atl.	66,931	69,120	1,640	1,616	1,098	1,117
Ohio	16,744	16,918	1,565	1,491	262	252
Ind.	16,310	17,018	1,572	1,494	256	254
Ill.	19,150	19,874	1,476	1,451	283	288
Mich.	10,106	10,249	1,587	1,553	160	159
Wis.	12,903	12,808	1,618	1,573	209	202
E. N. Cent.	75,213	76,867	1,556	1,503	1,170	1,155
Minn.	22,525	22,376	1,705	1,686	384	386
Iowa	26,604	27,570	1,615	1,612	430	444
Mo.	16,468	16,866	1,299	1,252	214	211
N. Dak.	3,495	3,564	1,370	1,290	43	46
S. Dak.	7,707	8,213	1,376	1,401	106	115
Nebr.	10,565	11,002	1,457	1,457	154	160
Kans.	10,812	10,961	1,401	1,370	151	150
W. N. Cent.	98,176	101,052	1,515	1,496	1,487	1,512
Del.	878	941	1,259	1,271	11	12
Md.	3,334	3,366	1,271	1,333	42	45
Va.	7,096	7,099	1,370	1,259	97	89
W. Va.	2,973	2,999	1,327	1,166	39	35
N. C.	8,876	8,944	1,215	1,215	108	109
S. C.	3,585	3,716	942	942	34	35
Ga.	6,034	5,868	1,038	1,147	66	67
Fla.	2,924	2,922	1,321	1,463	39	43
S. Atl.	35,700	35,855	1,221	1,213	436	435
Ky.	8,568	8,900	1,184	1,073	101	95
Tenn.	7,554	7,184	1,035	905	78	65
Ala.	5,396	5,200	896	939	48	49
Miss.	5,351	5,210	961	924	51	48
Ark.	5,473	5,326	803	769	44	41
La.	2,958	2,956	790	818	23	24
Okla.	6,700	6,522	1,305	1,308	87	85
Texas	17,635	18,169	1,184	1,194	209	217
S. Cent.	59,635	59,467	1,075	1,049	641	624
Mont.	1,566	1,512	1,457	1,339	23	20
Idaho	1,652	1,690	1,575	1,544	26	26
Wyo.	595	601	1,460	1,507	9	9
Colo.	2,284	2,325	1,376	1,352	31	31
N. Mex.	822	834	1,172	1,178	10	10
Ariz.	534	544	1,333	1,256	7	7
Utah	2,500	2,500	1,488	1,442	37	36
Nev.	161	154	1,302	1,209	2	2
Wash.	4,174	4,210	1,736	1,724	72	73
Oreg.	3,110	3,004	1,693	1,668	53	50
Calif.	21,078	22,480	1,488	1,519	314	341
West.	38,476	39,854	1,518	1,518	584	605
U. S.	374,131	382,215	1,448	1,425	5,416	5,448

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